

OUT-DOOR RELIGION

The Central Union Mission, Its Growth and Good Work.

ACTIVE CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

enth Anniversary of the Mission Be Celebrated Tomorrow Night at Foundry Church-How the Organization Was Started and How It Has Extended-The Branches,

66 THE CHURCH AT WORK" DESCRIBES briefly what the Central Union Mission is. What work it does and how it does it cannot be so briefly stated. Tomorrow evening the mission will celebrate its seventh anniversary by a great public meeting at Foundry of which he is an elder Church. At that time reports will be presented and by which he has and in the precise columns of statistics will be been honored with regiven the results of the work carried on during sponsible positions, servthe year. That is to say, the statistics will show casions as a delegate to exactly how many meetings have been held, the annual meetings of how many tracts have been distributed, &c. the Baptist churches of They will present an array of interesting information, but there is a great deal in that work an honorable record as which is not enumerated. There is the un- a soldier in the Union selfish sacrifice of those who give so freely of army and is now servtheir time to this work. There is the record of | ing the government in a . L. SWARTWOUT. souls saved and the experiences which cluster about a life devoted in part to doing good. The unwritten history of the work of the mission during the past year is given in part by the testimonies of those whose lives have been changed under the direction of the new influences and in part by the happiness of those

It is the kind of people that platform talkers and sometimes preachers mean when they speak of the problem of how to reach the masses. The churchless people know all about the Union Mission. They know about the gospel wagon. They have heard about the meetings and they attend them.

who have been active in the work. There is one fact that is significant and that is the

mission has become a power in this city. Not only do the church people know about it, but the thousands of others

AN ENERGETIC ORGANIZATION. The Union Mission is pretty well known here. It sims to make itself known by doing something rather than by mere noise. It is a big organization with lots of go about it. Its work may be summarized as follows: It has headquarters on the south side of Pennsyl-vania avenue between 9th and 10th streets, eight branches in different parts of the city, a gospel wagon, a cheap lodging house work, a station house, hospital and house to house visitation division, a tract-distributing agency, an evangelistic band for work in churches—all these constitute parts of the expanded work of the mission. Hardly any line of religious work is unrepresented. It is conceded by those who are familiar with religious work in different cities that no other city in this country has an equally well organized and successful mission enterprise. Its methods are being adopted in other cities and many neonle have come here to study the board was feeling its way into the confidence of the churches and at the same time planning for a future of usefulness in the community. Mr. Wheeler was a member of the committee and many people have come here to study the plans of this mission in order to pattern after appointed before the or-

The inadequacy of the hall on the avenue to

accommodate the congregations of the mission has led to a movement to erect a mission tabernacle on the avenue. A building committee, composed of prominent business men, has been organized and about \$12,000 have been pledged.

The building to be erected will not be costly.

Room and not elegance is what is sought. The
lease on the present hall expires next January. ALL DENOMINATIONS INTERESTED. As is well known the Central Union Mission

to undenominational, or rather interdenomina-

Capt. Hitchcock has been a member of the board and its chairman from the organization of the work. He is a Methodist and connected with Waugh M.

where he sustains offi cial relations. He is a native of St. Lawrence county, N.Y. He served with distinction in the Union army, enlisting as mustered out of the service as a captain. He has been connected with the Treasury Department for years, previous to which he occupied a respon-sible position at the sible position at the House of Representa-CAPT. HITCHCOCK. tives.

马 心 原

Mr. Swartwout has been a member of the board for six years past, succeeding Mr. L. A. Douglass, who resigned because of removal

from the city. He has been secretary of the board for three years. Calvary Baptist Church, the Baptist churches of the United States. He is from Dixon, Ill., has

civil capacity. He is a member of the jail committee of the Y. M. C. A. and an earnest, persistent, aggressive Christian worker. THE TREASURER.

Mr. Robbins was a member of the original board of directors and has continuously held the office of treasurer.



He is an elder in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and has occupied a prom-inent position in the ducted by his church for many years. He was largely instrumental in building up Mission, now an inde pendent church, and has been superintendent of Faith Chapel, another mission work established by his church. Mr. Robbins is a native of Maine. served his country dur-

ME

R. A. ROBRINS. ing the war and now holds the position of chief of a division in the sixth auditor's office. He is an energetic Christian worker. Mr. Wheeler has been a member of the board since the organization of the mission and served as secretary during its first four years

ber of the committee ganization of the mis-sion to report a method of city evangelistic work to reach the neglected classes and with Maj. Hilton and Mr. Nelson,

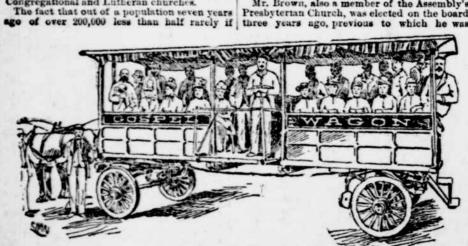
formerly of Calvary G. w. WHEELER. Baptist Church, the other members of the committee, reported in favor of establishing a permanent mission on Pennsylvania avenue. He has been chairman of the standing committee of the Y. M. C. A. on jail work for several years past, is a member of Foundry M. E. Church and hails from Morristown, N. J. He, too, is in the employ of Uncle Sam.

Mr. Tyler was elected on the board the second

tional. It is the work of all the churches of the city, of all denominations that will unite a native of Connecticut and holds an honorable in aggressive Christian effort to reach the non-church-going classes. The mission work is supported and the services conducted by mem-bers of the Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Methodist Protestant, Christian, Baptist, Congregational and Lutheran churches.

The feet that out of a completion to reach the non-church is a responsible position in the Treasury De-partment. Mr. Tyler is a trusted and esteemed member of the First Congregational Church, and his heart and head are earnestly enlisted in the work.

Mr. Brown, also a member of the Assembly's



December 31 of this year.

The community is largely indebted to Rev.
L. A. Douglass and Maj. George A. Hilton for the organization of this work. Mr. Douglass has since died and Maj. Hilton is engaged in evangelistic work on the Pacific coast.

The management of the affairs of the mission was placed in charge of a board of directors consisting, at first, of five members and later enlarged to ten. While the regular work of the mission has been distributed smong a large number of men and women of various churches the burden of the organization, direction and extension of the work has naturally fallen upon the directors.

The board, as constituted at present, consists

The board, as constituted at present, consists of the following named persons: J. H. Hitchcock, A. L. Swartwout, N. A. Robbins, G. W.
Wheeler, W. C. Tyler, E. D. Pailey, O. B. Brown,
Z. C. Severance, G. W. Havell and W. F. Paxson

the earnest workers of the Y. M. C. A., the Mizpah Band and kindred organizations to organize a mission work and open a place that might be a refuge to the homeless and friendless.

A board of directors was elected, funds solicited and a place opened at 909 Pennsylvania avenue, where, for two years, the gospel was proclaimed twice a day. On January 1, 1867, the mission was removed to its present location under a five years' lease, which expires December 31 of this year.

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The community is largely indebted to Rev.

The interior of the advisory board of the mission. He has in other years been a director of the Y. M. C. A. and chairman of the religious work or ommittee of that organization. He holds a prominent place in the councils of his church and has for many years been identified with the aggressive Christian work. He came from low, served in the Union army and is a chief of division in the War Department.

Mr. Railey came into the work of the mission at its inception, being elected on the board, as the mission was modified to permit addi-

has been chairman of the gospel wagon work from its beginning, and has made it a success.

Mr. Severance also came on the board three years ago, when the expanding work of the mission demanded additional members to carry it on. From an early day in the history of the mission Mr. Severance has been closely identified with it and naturally was chosen to share the responsibilities of the board when their numbers were increased. He is a member of the First Congregational Church. He is a veteran of the late war and a government employe. THE GOSPEL WAGON SINGER

G. W. Havell, "the gospel wagon singer," as he is known, has been a member of the board for three years past, but had made himself indispensable to the work two years previous. His musical talents were specially adapted to the mission and he has used them freely in this service. Mr. Havell is a native of London, but came to this country while a lad, growing up

ago he was ordained a Methodist minister and was sent to ride a cir-cuit in the wilds of Tennessee. His circuit which he rides now in

mir. Passon was elected on the board of di-rectors one year ago, but has been identified with the gospel wagon work from its inception as its regular "cornetist." Mr Passon is in-valuable in many lines of the work. He is a Vir-ginian by birth and a trusted member of the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

THE GOSPEL WAGON is considered by the directors of the missio one of the most potent factors in its growth and successful work. It had its origin in the fact that experience showed the need of it. The original idea was not to wait for people to come to the meetings, but to go out and get them. In going on the streets to preach it was at once seen that a wagon for a pulpit would be a help. An express wagon was hired and the experiment at once proved a success. This led to the wildpress wagon was hired and to the build-once proved a success. This led to the build-ing of what is believed to be the first gospe-ing of what is believed to be the first gospewagon ever built as a chapel on wheels. ities have, as stated, taken up the idea and there are now a number of gospel wagons in different places. Most of the citizens of Washington have seen the great crowd which gathers on Market Space at 6 o'clock Sunday evenings to attend the gospel wagon services. The crowd is always large, always respectful and attentive. The services are simple, the songs inspiring and the preaching practical. During the past summer much of the time six services a week have been held in different parts of the city. IN THE MAIN HALL.

As has been stated, the mission has, in addition to the main hall on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue between 9th and 10th streets eight branch halls, where services are regularly held. At the main hall the meetings are held in a large room on the second floor. It has a seating capacity of about 500 and is totally inadequate to the needs. Many stay away so as to leave room for others, while hundreds frequently seek to enter and are turned away. THE BRANCHES.

It was no part of the original plan to establish branches, but such branches grew naturally out of the successful work of the mission and became a necessity. Every branch has a his-PROVIDENCE HALL

The second summer's work of the mission resulted in the conversion of about seventyfive people in South Washington and it was deemed necessary to provide a place for these people to meet in order to keep them under religious influences. Messrs. Church & Stephenson offered the mission the use of the second story of their office and they offered also to furnish fuel. The little loft was at once christened "Providence Many very interesting services were held there.



was moved to make amends for his past life. First he had a meeting in his house Then he rented an old sail loft. Then a tent was provided. For winter purposes the tent was vided. For winter purposes the tent was boarded up, a rough floor laid and a stove put in. It was a very barn-like structure, but the oyster men from the wharves found it none too good for them and many of them heard here for the first time religious services. This structure remained until the railroad company needed the land on which it was erected and since then the branch has rented various small rooms in the vicinity and has continued to be a



BETHESDA BRANCH, 1609 7TH STREET N. W., was started by the beneficence of Mrs. Alexander M. Bruen, who for three years has furnished all the money to pay hall rent and other expenses. It is one of the two branches which suffered bitter opposition from its surroundings until it was found that those who had established it were not to be frightened away. For nearly a year it was haunted by a company of young man who enderwood to break it as of young men, who endeavored to break it up.
They carried their opposition to the extent of
open assaults upon workers. But this opposition was finally conquered, and it is now one of
the quietestand most successful of the branches.



For the first two years the branch struggle against a hostile influence in the northeastern section of the city. Some very amusing inci-



THE SOUTHEAST BRANCH CORNER 9TH AND K. enjoys the patronage of the District government to the extent of occupying free of rent a



RESCUE BRANCH is one of the newest, having been in existence less than a year. It is on 7th street southwest between F and G streets. A convert of the mission started it and is now its superintendent.



THE GEORGETOWN BRANCH, 31st St., SOUTH OF M. house of a blind man. Then the Church of the Covenant gave it quarters in its Sunday school mission hall near the fountain. It is now in a rented hall on 31st near High street.



HOWARD BRANCH. located at the corner of 11th and Q streets, in the neighborhood so long known as "Hell's Bottom," is a work among the colored people. less work ever since. In the summer time outdoor meetings are held in thickly populated alleys and courts, and the work has been satis-



It speaks much for the wisdom and good nanagement of the board of directors that so

"Dingues is a man of expensive habits, is he not, Shadbolt?"

"Yes. Dingues' habits since I have been acquainted with him have cost me \$156 without counting a cent for interest."

SOCIETY'S NOVELTIES.

New Things That May Be Popular This Season.

THE PROGRESSIVE DINNER.

Rebellion Against Afternoon Tess-The German to Hold Its Own-The Dinner Dance and the Way It is Managed-Fall Pleasures in the Country.

EVERYBODY TAKES AN INTEREST IN "the season." Men of family have daughters or sons to whom it means a great deal. Their own pleasures may not vary year in and year out, or may not be different in summer from what they are in winter. They may be "set in their ways," and may lead such quiet lives that "pleasures" do not seem to be a part of their existence, but, as a matter of fact, it may be a great pleasure to them to lead this the gospel wagon brings him in contact in a single day with from 3,000 persons. He is a member of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church and an attache of the Interior Department.

Mr. Parson was elected on the board of directions of the street of the Interior Department.

Mr. Parson was elected on the board of directions of the street of the Interior Department. quiet life. Peeple who don't "go out" find for THE STAR has gathered in several conversations with those gay butterflies of fashion who congregate so conspicuously in Washing-

"What's new?" was asked of one of these butterflies. This butterfly is not a bad observer, and he answered the question as though he knew what he was talking about and had thought about the subject somewhat.
"Why," said he, "there is nothing absolutely new. The changes in entertaining in society are never very sudden. You can trace them to an origin generally, but you can't say abso-lutely that any fashion in parties is new."

"Well, then, what will be the distinctive feat-

are of the coming season?" "Well, I should say dinners," was the reply.
There seems to be no doubt a out the correctness of this response. Dinner parties have been becoming more and more popular in Washington of late years, but they promise to be the chief form of entertaining this coming winter. Of course, for older people they have aland congenial people together, but the young people's dinners are comparatively a recent growth. They have come to stay, it appears, but it is a question whether young girls generally prefer some livelier form of amuse ment. A dinner party involves sitting still for a long time and talking to or listening to one man for a long time, and may not be as much

sport as a dancing party. THE PROGRESSIVE DINNER. There is, however, one way of obviating these difficulties that has been suggested several times and put in practice once or twice. It is nothing more nor less than the progressive dinner party. This invention is not a bad one Anybody who has played the game of pro-gressive euchre will understand what it implies. It is managed simply in this wise: Miss Smith is taken in to dinner by Mr. Jones. They converse upon the subject of the last party they went to while the oysters and soup are being disposed of, but not after that, for just before the fish is about to appear the hostess gives the signal, when Miss Smith and Mr. Jones both get up, as do all the rest of the company, and hey move around and find their dinner cards all changed about. Then Mr. Jones finds himself scated next to Miss Thompson and Miss Smith discovers that she has Mr. Black for a partner. While the fish and an entree are being discussed Mr. Black talks about the next party they are going to, and then again there is a change and everybody gets another neighbor until the roast appears, and so the game goes on till the dinner is over. This is pleasant and gives the guests a chance to see each other, while it also taxes their con-THE GEORGETOWN BRANCH, 31st st., South of M, versational versatility, for in the course of a started in a cottage meeting held in the long dinner party a girl may find herself called upon to be sympathetic about race horses, Europe, politics and political economy, and a man may be obliged to listen to prattle about engagements, say a word or two in defense of Rudyard Kipling, show a knowledge of riding habits and listen to a rhapsody on Robert Browning. It may be objected that the fre-quent change of places causes confusion but habits and listen to a rhapsody on Robert Browning. It may be objected that the frequent change of places causes confusion, but there is no reason why this should not be so systematized as to be simple and easy. systematized as to be simple and easy. THE DINNER DANCE.

But until the progressive dinner party becomes thoroughly established there is the dinner dance, which is becoming an established society amusement, and which promises to be a frequent form of entertainment in Washington this coming winter. It is a singular thing and deserves a few words of explanation. In the first place it must be borne in mind that a dinner and a dance and a dinner dance are two totally different things. In the former the host and hostess merely give a dinner party and after it is over other invited guests of and there is a dancing party. But in the dinner dance several people by prearrangement give dinner parties and the guests of all dinners afterward meet at some one house, where

they have a dance.

There are no other guests than the ones who Gospel Hall, water and 12th streets.

The conversion of an engineer and his family living in South Washington proved a blessing to them and to many others. This engineer was moved to make amends for his past life. First he had a meeting in his house. Then he a quickstep polka. Still it is charming to sit at dinner and know that simultaneously three or four other dinners are being given and that you will meet all the question of the heavenly g you will meet all the guests afterward.

THE AFTERNOON TEAS.

A question which is agitating society at present is the probable fate of the afternoon tea. "Teas, teas, beautiful teas, man's but a fool that goes to teas," sang the young fellow who is fond of gracing the drawing rooms of Washington with his presence whenever the act is likely to lead to his own amusement. He has given up going to afternoon teas, as, indeed, most men who are not very new to society have done. In many cities the tea never was any done. In many cities the tea never was any-thing but a feminine affair, but in Washington the men used to go. But they have struck, so to speak, and there is a general rebellion against this simplest form of entertainment. It is true that many women like them—especially do they like to give them, as they do not cost much and are an easy way of paying social debta. social debta.

They are pleasant to go to, too, if they are

against teas as entertainments in the proper vancements, in short. There is a probability that the afternoon tea will not be such a notable feature in the entertaining of the coming winter as it has been for the past five years. THE GERMAN.

On the other hand, while the dinner and the dinner dance will flourish more than ever, the german will hold its owr and so will the danc many branches have sprung up, but have without exception been perfectly loyal to the central management. No branch has ever shown any signs of discontent or proposed to either maintain an independent existence or topic maintain an independent existence or topic itself under other supervision. The whole mission work of the city is under one central management, and is held together not by constitutional bonds, but by a voluntary union for a dome purpose.

The work in South Washington expanded and included so many sections that it was found necessary to have branches in different particles. In connection with the gospel wagon meetings at M and 4½ streets northwest any cottage meetings were carried on by a "goopel band" organized for the purpose. As it may shalf a dozen homes became places for copel services, and often when crowds could not get inside the leader would stand in the religious awakening in this part of the city was that may churches interested themselves in string mission Sunday schools, and quite a number of incipient mission churches are now in most distance and party in cottages.

During the past seven years 9,283 religious services have been held by the mission, which have been attended by 1,011,813 persons; 20,315 personal requests for prayer have been made and about 3,500 persons professed conversion, to many of whom this meant a life of sobrity, industry and virtue instead of alife of idleness, to many of whom this meant a life of sobrity, industry and virtue instead of alife of idleness, to many of whom this meant a life of sobrity, industry and virtue instead of alife of idleness, to many of whom this meant a life of sobrity, industry and virtue instead of alife of idleness, to many of whom this meant a life of sobrity, industry and virtue instead of alife of idleness, to many of whom this meant a life of sobrity, industry and virtue instead of alife of idleness, to many of whom this meant a life of sobrity, industry and virtue instead of alife of idleness, to many characteristics, because th many branches have sprung up, but have with-out exception been perfectly loyal to the cen-tral management. No branch has ever shown

THE PALL SEASON.

of the house party, and there are few things pleasanter than a house party of congenial people. They see a good deal of one another, it is true, and there are chances of quarrels or engagements; but there is also opportunity for forming friendships that may endure after-ward. The rides, the drives, the walks and the long long expensions of the congenies. ward. The rides, the drives, the walks and the long, long conversations are good for a person's body and mind. If it is a girl she comes back ready for the season in town with plump cheeks and a store of health that will last her for some time, and if it is a man he, too, feels better and perhaps curses his hard lot that he can't live in the country always. He doesn't stop to think that a house party in the country is quite a different thing from ordinary country life and that while he likes the former he would find the latter unbearable. If he is so fortunate as to have an occupation—for the most nate as to have an occupation—for the most miserable men alive are those who are men of

ogs along the old road in tolerable content. SHOE TALK FROM AN EXPERT. Facts About the Biggest Single Industry in

eisure-he soon gets back into the traces and

the United States. SPECIAL EXAMINER HYER OF THE patent office has just returned from a tour of inspection through the great boot and shoe factories of Lynn and Haverhill, in Massachusetts, which may be said to turn out footgear for pretty nearly the entire people of the United States. He was much impressed with the gi-gantic scale on which the manufacture is carried on at these establishments, some of which have each a capacity of from 8,000 to 10,000 pairs a day. A large percentage of the goods thus produced are sold to retailers at from 85 cents to \$1.50 a pair, although the "stock" used costs from 80 cents to \$1.10. Inasmuch as the labor averages 13 cents on each pair, there is necessarily an actual loss on the cheapest grades, which are merely intended to serve as "leaders." It is an interesting fact that 60 per cent of all the shoes and boots worn in this tute and for colored work), western Michigan ountry are retailed for less than \$2 a pair.

"Machinery," said Mr. Hyer yesterday to a STAR reporter, "has nowhere been put to more effective use for the saving of labor than in the manufacture of shoes It is a wonderful thing to see a pair of boots turned out within a few minutes from the raw material, finished and all ready to wear. At the time of the centen-nial exposition in Philadelphia there was a contrivance exhibited waich was called by its in-ventor the 'iron shoemaker.' It made shoes nd turned them out complete, but they were clumsy affairs and the process was a slow one. It has been found best to employ for the purpose a number of different machines, which ogether perform the operations necessary. "With the aid of one ingenious devi

man can sew together soles and uppers for 450 pairs a day. On what is known as the standard nailer a single operator can nail 300 pairs, the machine making its own nails by ointing them, driving them and at the same time automatically regulating the length of each nail to the thickness of the sole. With loose nails or pegs one person can do 600 pairs a day, though the toes and heels must be made a day, though the toes and heels must be made additionally secure afterward. One pegging machine will peg two pairs of women's shoes per minute, cutting its own pegs from strips of white birch at the same time. A thousand cords of wood are cut into shoe pegs every year in the United States. The wooden peg was invented in 1818 by a Massachusetts man named Joseph Walker. The Yankees have always been years ahead of Europeans in the art of making shoes, although the French excel to this day in the finest work for women's otwear. All machines for sewing shoes are of American invention. The last census showed that the manufacture of boots and shoes was the greatest single industry in America, employing the largest amount of capital and the greatest number of individuals. The em-ployes of the trade are about equally divided as to sex. Men do the heavier part of the work, while women sew uppers, bind and fasten on the buttons. Each New England factory most of them are owned by Boston men-has its specialty. One makes ladies' shoes exclusively, another slippers, another men's boots, another children's footgear, and so on "The oldest form of shoe was the simple

andal, which was nothing but a sole. Egyptian priests were sandals of palm leaves and papyrus, while those of the common people were made of leather. The shoes of Roman soldiers were studded with nails. Heliogabalus had his shoes covered with white linen and Caligula ornamented his with precious stones. Sandals were worn by both sexes among the teenth century. In China the cobbler goes from house to house and announces his coming with a rattle. In all history, as shown in pic tures and bas reliefs, the shoemaker seems to have assumed the same attitude as now in do-ing his work. It is a very unhealthy one, and few of the craft live to old age. A hollow at the base of the breastbone is often produced by the continual pressure of the last

Written for The Evening Star.

The Two Angels-Faith and Science. An angel from the gate of heaven flew Ages ago; And lighting by the cradle of the race, He watched, with pity in his radiant face, The scene below.

Then as the nations grew and wandered forth Through all the earth, He followed close with swift unwearied flight And loving care, through the primeval night, As at their birth.

None saw the form, nor met the pitying look Each felt the presence of the heavenly guest, The blessing lent.

Men called it faith in the great Father's care For man, His child-The trust of childhood in its heiplessness, Of nations groping in the wilderness, At first so wild.

Twas the dear angel Faith who that day came To tend us mortals on life's weary way, More gently than the nurse some child astray From the dear home.

Ages rolled by-another angel flew From the same gate-Swift in the hearts of men the thought awoke Of knowledge vast, as if the morning broke From darkness late. Through all the heavens above and earth beneath The echoes stirred-Voices that called to man to seek and find

Men spoke of science, or the golden reign Of law-to lead From darkness into light and truth sublime Where, through the cycles of the ancient time. Nature seemed dead.

Traces of law and universal mind.

'Twas the twin spirit of the angel Faith That came at first, Who now, when all was ripe in heaven's plan, Came swift through time and space to enlighter man,

For truth athirst.

Men saw the shadow of their wings above. And were afraid! Sure-Faith and Science meet today in wrath, To join the battle on an adverse path-They trembling said.

Vain thought! 'Twas the glad greeting of the The guardians true Sweet Faith who kindled hope when all was dark And Science lighting now the electric spark

But to the end, 'tis Faith that leads the was We mortals take—
While Science bids us view the starry space

distance over which the passenger is entitled to be carried. These slips are to be preserved during the ride and presented for inspection whenever demanded. And they are not infrequently demanded by the spotters who are employed to keep a check upon the conductors. There is no secrecy about the spotter's work; he enters the car in full uniform, requests the passengers to show their receipts, writes down the conductor's number and the amount of fares collected and departs amid the uncomplimentary remarks of the traveling public. The spotters seem to be equally despised wherever they ply their vocation.

As for the fall season, which is now in progress, it is always a quiet one in town, but it is in full blast in the country. There it takes the form give you. Good day."—Caps Cod Rem.

Written for The Evening Star. THE WHOLE CHURCH.

What the Denominations are Doing to Evan-

PACTS AND PIGURES.

gelise the United States. THE WORE IN BRIEF OF THE VARIOUS RELIG IOUS DENOMINATIONS POR THE SPREAD OF

> THE FOLLOWING COMPILED FROM A statements respecting their work by those in charge of the home mission interests of the great religious bodies shows the efforts being made by the denominations, severally, for the evangelization of the United States and the results attained in the past year:

The Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States is reonsible in the home field for the salaries of the bishops and stipends of the missionaries in fourteen missionary jurisdictions, viz: Montana, Nevada and Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, northern Carolina, northern Texas, North Dakota, South Dakota, western Texas, Washington territory, Wyoming and Idaho, Arkansas and Indian territory, Alaska and the Platte. Besides these jurisdictions, which are exclusively missionary, the board has given ssistance to thirty-two dioceses, as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, California, east Carolina, Easton. Florida, Fond du Lac, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland (for the colored work only), Milwaukee, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New port of missions. This is supplemented by con-Hampshire. New York (for support of emigrant tributions from individuals and parishes for Hampshire, New York (for support of emigrant chaplaincy), North Carolina, Ohio (stipend of general missionary to the deaf mutes), Quincy, South Carolina, Springfield, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia (stipend of missionary to deaf mutes) and of chapter to Levis

and of chapiain to Indians at Hampton Instiand West Virginia. and West Virginia.

The work among the colored people in the south shows remarkable activity and progress. At 132 stations, enjoying the ministry of 62 white and 4+ colored clergy, there are 6,191 communicants and 8,260 Sunday school pupils. The sum contributed by the colored people during the past year was \$14,369.27. The children of the church at Lent and other times now contribute more to the treasury of the board than did the whole church half a cen-

tury ago. Their offerings were nearly \$60,000.
The expenditures of the board for domestic work in the last official year amounted to over \$250,000, which, with \$340,000 expended by the dioceses for diocesan missions and the large sum raised by the women's auxiliary, carries the total of the offerings of the Prostestant Epis-copal church for mission work in the United States during the last fiscal year beyond three-quarters of a million dollars.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church expended in 1890 on its mis-sions in the United States \$477,492.90. The appropriations for 1891 amount to \$459,648 and the disbursements will be about \$480,000. About one-third of the amount is expended among the foreign-speaking peoples and one eighth among the freedmen of the south eighth among the freedmen of the south. Specifically stated the appropriations are: Among foreign-speaking peoples, \$147,809; American Indians, \$11,206; colored work in the south, \$54,995; white work in the south, \$59,659; work in New England, \$4,364; work in northern New York, \$1,190; work in western states and territories, \$180,425. The society employs in all 3,500 missionaries, besides 1,500 teachers and assistant mission-

aries. The appropriations for 1891 for missions among the foreign-speaking peoples were divided as follows: Welsh, \$2,083; Scandinavian, \$5,520; German, \$47,290; French, \$7,390; Spanish, \$13,590; Chinese, \$9,225; Japanese, \$6,945; Bohemian and Hungarian, \$5,800; Italian, \$2,976, and Portuguese, \$990. The Women's Home Mission Society of the

Methodist Episcopal church has been in exist-ence ten years. It has seventy-three confer-ence organizations, which include 2,000 auxil-laries and 55,000 members.

Its officers are Mrs. John Davis, president;

From the Salt Lake Herald.

Mrs. F. A. Aiken, recording secretary; Mrs. E. S. Rusk, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. R. Clark, treasurer. All these ladies reside in Cincinnati. Mrs. Delia L. Williams, presides over the executive board, lives in Delaware, Ohio. The officers serve gratuitously. The society supports on the frontiers of the south and west sixty missionaries and in organized city work seventy-five. It has eleven model homes or industrial training schools in the south fifteen missions among the Mormons in Utah, six among Indians, what I'll do; I will give you ess homes in as many cities, and sustains the Lucy Webb Hayes Bible College and Training School in Washington, D. C.; Glenn Home in Cincinnati, besides, in various cities, kindergartens, homes fer parisb missionaries, night schools, reading rooms for young women, and immigrant missions in New York, Boston and

Philadelphia.

The cash expenditures of the society for the fiscal year ending October 15, 1891, were \$119, 660.29, and the value of supplies sent to missions, \$53,952.87. Aggregate, \$173,613.16. Resions, \$53,952.87. ceip is since organization, \$750,000. Total expended by the Methodist Episcopal church in foreign mission work in 1891, \$653,-

The American Home Mission Society (Congregational) is organized "to assist congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry and to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States." During its sixty-five years the United States. During its states of existence 5,621 churches have been organ-ized in connection with the labors of its mis-ized in connection with the labors of its mis-ton connection with the labors of its miston connection with the labors of the labo sionaries and 2,663 are now self-supporting. It has collected and disbursed in cash \$13,984,624, and in clothing, books and supplies over \$1,797,498; a total of \$15,146,342. The new members received into the churches fostered by the society were 388,281. The number of the services of the services of the services of the services. missionaries now in the service of the society is 1,912, and the congregations and stations supplied 3,270. The receipts of the society for the last financial year were \$635,180.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society was organized in 1832. Its object is "to pro-mote the spreading of the Gospel in North America." It is national in its work and in its constituency. Last year its appointees labored in forty-nine states and territories, also in three of the Canadian provinces and in six states of the Mexican republic. The number of mis-sionaries last year was 948, distributed thus: Among Americans, chiefly west, 443; among foreign population, 209; among colored people, Indians and Mexicans, 286. These workers address thirteen nationalities or peoples—Americans, Germans, French, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Bohemians, Poles, Finns, negroes, Indians, Chinese and Mexicans.

What is usually done in other denominations by three different societies is done by this society with one set of officers. It has three society with one set of officers. It has three departments of work: Missionary, church edifice, educational.

In the fifty-nine years of its history the society has issued 14,834 commissions; its missionaries have reported over 10,000 years' service; 4,226 churches have been organized, 117,-103 persons baptized, and an immense number of children have been gathered into Sabbath schools. About 1,200 church edifices have been built by its assistance.

built by its assistance.

The year's receipts for all purposes were \$405,153.40. The society aims next year (its sixtieth) to employ 1,000 missionaries, erect 100 edifices and to raise \$500,000.

edifices and to raise \$500,000.

In addition to the work done by the parent society, the Woman's Home Mission Society supports a training school for missionary workers in Chicago and has raised during the year a sum amounting to about \$95,000.

The board of home missions of the Presbyterian church in the United States aims "to establish and maintain churches in all parts of
our country, aiding them to reach with all
speed the point of self-support" and to "organize schools as rapidly as possible among the
exceptional populations." The "exceptional
peoples"—Mormons, Mexicans, Indians and
Alaskans—show large results for the work already done among them.

While Science bids us view the starry space, Faith whispers—we shall see the Father's face, When we awake.

—J. H. Cutherer.

No Bell Punches Abroad.

Correspondence of the Omaha Bes.

The bell punch and the dial register are alike unknown on European tramways. Each passenger upon paying his fare is usually given a receipt in the form of a printed slip, upon which is punched the amount collected and the distance over which the passenger is entitled to be carried. These slips are to be preserved during the ride and presented for inspection whenever demanded. And they are not infrequently demanded by the spotter's who are employed to keep a check upon the conductors. There is no secreey about the spotter's work; he enters the car in full uniform, requests the

and missioners in each diocese report to their head and a general summary of the work is forwarded each year to the holy father. Inde-pendently of the regular work of the church is that done by the Franciscana, Dominicana, Au-rustinians and Redemptoriats, who

would be called revival services. The indefati-gable members of the Society of Jesus, Jesuita, engage in all kinds of religious work. They are divided into three "provinces," covering the United States, and severally report to their provincial The province which has its headquarters at New Orleans forwards its reports, through its provincial, to France, and these do not appear in the tabulated work of the order in the United States. In addition to the male orders are the numerous Catholic RELIGION - INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE the male orders are the numerous Catholic sisterhoods, whose self-sacrineing ministry is the sick, destitute and fallen wins for them the respect and gratitude of all ciasses.

... The Evangelical Lutheran church numbers is the United States 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of bap tized members and 1,250,000 communicants.
Owing to the fact that the general bodies and
the various independent synods of the Luthersm
church carry on their mission work separaters, their is no common source of information and no way to secure absolutely accurate figures. Last year the general council employed 2st missionaries, serving 369 congregations in thirty-four states; the general synod, 101 missions, employing 114 missionaries; the United Norwegian church, 182 missions and thirty-two missionaries, and the Gorman Iowa synod, twenty-one missionaries, serving eighty-two congregations Much work was done by the synodical conference among the freedmen in the south and among the Jews and Indians. The organizations named and various miner ones expended during the year \$239,054.58.

The Universalist general convention is a corporation representing the Universalist church in the United States and elsewhere. It has funds amounting to more than \$200,000, the income of which is used for the aid of theological students and for the aid and supthe same purposes.

Besides the work of the general convention

the state conventions, representing the Universalists in the several states, are all of them versainsts in the several states, are all of them missionary bodies with funds and doing active service within their bounds. The gifts to all the conventions for the purposes indicated for the last fiscal year exceeded \$85,000, interest not included. The number of families in organized

The American Unitarian convention say that in no period of the history of their church has it been so zealous and active or had so many demands made upon it from without. add that there is a very large number of penple in the United States whom they better that others can reach, and that without interfering with the work of other denominations. Within the last ten or fifteen years the circulation s their tracts has increased at least twenty-fold and is steadily growing. Since 1886 the number of their societies has increased 30 per cent. All over the country they have calls formation of new churches, and are confident that the number of their churches will increase quite as rapidly in the next five years as in the last five. They are much encouraged by the unanimity, zeal and hope of usefulness that characterized the session of their national con ference recently beld at Saratoga, N. Y.

The American Bible Society, which has issue in the seventy-five years of its history 54,233,718 copies of the Scriptures, sent out from the Bibbs house, New York, for home distribution during the year 973,541 Bibles and Testaments

The Reformed church in America reports remarkable progress. A year ago 2,606 families and 3,544 communicants comprised their west-ern mission churches. Now their churches represent 3,063 families and 4,249 communi cants. The Surrday schools of those churches have 5,571 pupils, as against 4,868 a year ago. The board of domestic missions sids 97 missions ary pastors and supplies, exclusive of students, ministers to 137 churches. Their work largely among Hollanders in the west. The sum collected from all sources for missions during the last fiscal year was \$61,945.08, a which the woman's executive committee, auxiliary of the board, contributed \$12,111.80 in addition to quantities of clothing and books the value of which is not included in the back

They Stuck the Old Man Well.

Col. Hart, manager of the Cornucopia mine of Neihart, told an interesting little story the other evening. Here it is: "One of the principal owners of the Mollie Gibson mine at Aspen, Col., had a daughter

after her return from her wedding trip she

went to her father and told him she wanted a

house. The old gentleman, after a few mo-ments' deliberation, said: 'My girl, I'll tell you generous and she was not slow to express the disappointment which she felt. The young lady was very popular with the miners and whea they heard of the proposition which their chief had made to his daughter they held a meet-ing and selected the best two workmen from among their number. These two worthies presented themselves before the young lady, and, after a vast amount of preliminary bowing and scraping, the spokesman addressed her as follows: 'Say, Miss, if you will only choose

us two fellers you'll never be sorry for it. We'll git an everlastin' rustle on us, and we will stick the old man like—for you. You can just bet your sweet life we will. we within to the value of \$31,000 was taken out by those ve years two miners in one day, and one of the very norgan-finest mansions in Aspen was the result of their

Adleu, the Nose Ring.

From the London Daily News. If we may trust a native paper at Bombay, the Hindoo nose ring is doomed. A meeting of members of the Cutchee Veesa Oswal caste had been held at Mandvie Bunder, when it was resolved that hereafter their women should west a flower in the nose instead of the customary nose ring. It was stated that the wearing of nose rings had led to "much unfavorable comment," and it was further resolved that if any woman were in future to wear a nose ring she would be liable to a fine of Rs. 10-4 annas in addition to the forfeiture of the ornament

The Blue Stone in Vogu

From a Paris Letter. The turquoise is still enjoying its revival, and the fact that the Princess of Wales were turquoise earrings on the occasion of her garden party'at Mariborough House last season will by no means diminish the prosperity of the pretty blue stone. It used to be considered very bad form to wear colored jewelry or even pearls before dinner time, but everything is being gradually altered now and the old canons are passing into oblivion. Fifteen years ago it would have been considered excessively vulgar to wear a string of pearls round the neck on a winter afternoon in visiting dress. Is appears to be considered correct now, though purists in millinery matters will never be likely to adopt these new modes.



Mr. Hubby- "My dear, can you pattrousers into respectability?"

Mrs. Hubby—"I don't think I can, love, but
do let me have them I can put a pink bow on
each side and paint the background. They will

Campaign orator—"What is demanded is cheaper tin for American consumers."

Frivolous auditor—"Never heard of any consumers of tin except the goats that pasture of the refuse heaps in the outskirts of the city What d'ye suppose I care for goats?"—Bosto Transpories.

FOR TIRED BRAIN Use Hersford's Acid Pho